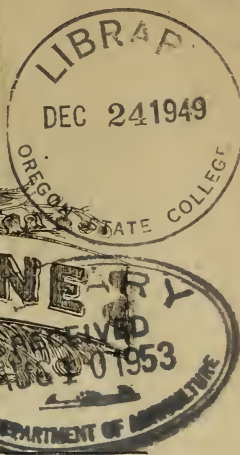


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VOL. XXVII.

LIBONIA, PA., AUGUST, 1891.

No. 8.



Plants for Winter.

Those who wish a fine lot of plants for blooming the coming winter should sow a mixture of Seeds for the Window Garden. Such a mixture may be had for 15 cents, and it will produce hundreds of plants, many rare and beautiful, such as you never saw before. Sow the seeds this month, and transplant into small pots, shifting into larger ones as they grow. You will be delighted with the grand array of blooming plants you will have in your window the coming winter if you heed this advice. Address GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

Mr. Park:—I think the Mixed Seeds for the Window Garden are splendid. I had so many from my paper of them last summer that I shall try again. Mrs. Geo. W. White, Lamolite Co., Vt.

SPLENDID EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Now is the Time to Obtain the Plants.

I have selected 13 of our best varieties of Roses for winter-blooming in pots, and have carefully grown them expressly for that purpose. No buds have been allowed to develop upon the plants, and great care has been taken to have the plants vigorous and in blooming condition. Although these Roses are large and expensive to mail, yet I have decided to sell them at the exceedingly low price of \$1.00 for the set of 13 plants or six for 50 cents. If particular sorts are desired they may be selected from the list of Everblooming Roses in this issue. This is the month in which to buy and start these Roses for a fine display of flowers this winter. Do not delay, but order at once. Address GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

Tuberose for Winter-Blooming.

Tuberose bulbs kept in a dormant state may be potted in five-inch pots during the present month to bloom in the late autumn and early winter months. Keep them in a partially shaded place, and well watered till just before frost, then remove the pots to a window in an unheated room, to remain till cold weather. If good bulbs are planted very few will fail to develop lovely spikes of flowers. I have a few choice bulbs selected and kept expressly for winter-blooming in pots, and will supply them as follows: 13 bulbs \$1.00, 6 bulbs 50 cents, 3 bulbs 25 cents, or one bulb 10 cents, by mail, post paid. Address GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

- 10 Splendid-named Everblooming Roses and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... \$1.00
- 10 Fine Plants, Acacia lophantha, and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 20 Blooming Plants, large-flowered Pansy, and Park's Floral Magazine one year 1.00
- 10 Climbing Vines, in five sorts, and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 10 Fine Window Plants, our choice, and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 10 Hardy Herbaceous Perennials and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 10 Native Hardy Ferns and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 4 Plants Hall's Everblooming Honeysuckle and Park's Floral Magazine one year..... 1.00
- 10 Plants Gardenia-scented Nicotiana Affinis and Park's Floral Magazine one year 1.00

Now is the time to subscribe. Tell your friends. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I consider you most kind and generous in allowing the exchange column in the Magazine, and I do not believe it will hurt your trade. On the contrary it may help it. If through the exchanges we get some plants we will be enabled to buy something else of you, and citizens of the United States like to buy of generous, liberal people. How I wish you could take a ramble in our woods here. I find new kinds of flowers every day, and how I do enjoy it. But now that warm weather has come one has to look out for bears, and I am a little afraid of meeting one, although they claim here that a bear will run if he sees you coming. I am quite satisfied to run as soon as I see their tracks. But there, I have wandered from my subject. Our forests are full of wild Honeysuckles and other flowers. Our season is a month earlier than that East. Roses bloom in January, also Pansies and other early spring flowers.

Mrs. Jno. Monsey.

Hartford, Wash., May 25, 1891.

Mr. Park:—I too join in requesting that we manage to attend the World's Fair at same time you do, and appoint a place where we can all assemble and have a pleasant floral chat face to face. I have corresponded with so many of the Band, and very pleasing correspondence, too, that they seem like near friends, and it will be a great satisfaction to meet them, and I am sure it will be such to you.

Mrs. Coffin.

Fulton Co., Ohio.

Mr. Park:—I had lovely flowers last summer from the seed purchased of you in the spring. I shall buy of you again for the coming summer. I hope every one will buy a package of mixed seeds. I had a great many lovely flowers from mine, and they were greatly admired by the ladies that visited our northern home. I cannot speak praise enough for our Magazine.

Mrs. Courtney.

Hamilton Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1891.

Mr. Park:—Do you not think when anyone offers plants for so many yards of cloth it might as well be for money? We have to pay money for the cloth, and it is a trouble to go to the store to buy it, then pay postage. I would prefer to pay the money instead.

Do you know anything about the Calystegia? I knew it by the name of Chinese Creeper 18 or 20 years ago. I liked it very much at first, and perhaps I thought of it as one floral correspondent said that I could not have too much of it. But I did. It spread wonderfully, and every spring my father would plough my flower borders and we would pull out the long white roots and feed them to the pigs. Now I would not take one as a gift. I see some florists ask 25 cts. for it.

Mrs. Cadwell.

Litchfield Co., Conn., June 11, 1891.

[Ans.—Such exchanges as Mrs. C. refers to are hardly to be classed as exchanges, unless the exchange of plants for money would be so classed. *** Calystegia pubescens is a hardy and tenacious vine, and blooms freely in a sunny situation. Its spreading character, however, is very much against it, and offsets many of its meritorious qualities.—Ed.]

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Band:—I have not had a chat with you for so long I must run in and see you for a minute. Are you all here and well? or has a gripe called to see you again. How are the flowers? They are flourishing finely here in spite of adverse winds. I have several hobbies this year, but the most interesting one just now, and the one I ride more frequently is Fuchsias. My out-door planting is all done now, and I sit back and view my work with a good deal of satisfaction.

Mrs. M. R. W.

Scott Co., Iowa, June 13, 1891.

Dear Band:—I wish to endorse what Mrs. W., of Litchfield Co., Conn., says and how familiar that name sounds, as my native place is Bristol, sixteen miles from Litchfield. I will add my testimony to the beauty of the Shirley Poppies. They are truly exquisite; and as for the Eschscholtzia, I think I never enjoyed a flower more. They bloom the entire summer, and until nearly all other flowers have succumbed to the cold and frost. I have had some that were semi-double, of a lovely cream color, some cream outside with fish-colored lining that was charming, some with maroon outside and orange inside, others immense orange and yellow striped, and I know of no florist who advertises as great a variety as our friend Mr. Park. I would advise all the Floral Sisters who have not included this flower in their list to do so

without delay, and I am sure it will be satisfactory.

Mrs. Susan E. Hale.

Onondago Co., N. Y., May 25, 1891.

Dear Band:—It has been a long time since I have written to our paper, but I have read what everyone of you have written, and profited in my floral work by the advice of many. I was gone from my mountain home a year and lost nearly everything I had growing in my flower garden. It was like beginning anew when I returned in September, 1889, and you would hardly believe to look around now that all this work had been done since that time. I have never had so many flowers in my life before, and I have Mr. Park to thank for it nearly all, for almost all was got through exchanges in his Magazine. I thought our Magazine was perfect, but our editor found it lacked something, and that was the faces of floral friends. It was so good of him to add this new attraction. I hope to see the faces of Mrs. Welcome, Mrs. Gist, Eda Finney, Mrs. Deyers, and lots more that have been with us so long.

Mrs. Sophia E. Wilson.

Dunlap, Cal., May 16, 1891.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine has been received and read with much pleasure. It is, indeed a great help to all who love flowers. I love to read the letters from the different members of the Band. I hope to have several of my friends join our Floral Band.

Ella McVay.

Pike Co., Ill.

Mr. Park:—I dearly love the little Magazine, and hope I may be able to take it as long as I live.

Mrs. Letta McElhiney.

Shelby Co., Mo.

Mr. Park:—I appreciate the Magazine more and more every day, and take very much pleasure studying the different plants and their habits. The exchange alone is worth the subscription price.

Mrs. H. D. Timmerman.

Potsdam, N. Y., May 18, 1891.

Mr. Park:—I have received your Magazine for a year past and have enjoyed it much.

Mrs. J. B. Scott.

Webster Co., Ia.

Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine very much. I found raising choice flowers very expensive until I commenced taking it. Now I have good success with nearly every thing I try.

Mrs. M. J. Peckens.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FLOWER PIT.—Will you please be kind enough to tell what is meant by a flower pit? I see it so often mentioned in the Magazine. R. P. R., Pa.

[Ans.—A flower pit is an opening made in the ground or in the side of a hill, and covered with glass. It should be from four to six feet deep, made close so that no cold can enter, and sh-lves made around the sides on which to set the plants.—Ed.]

APHIS.—Will you tell me what to do with the green plant loose which is so thick on the Rose bushes in the spring? B. I. Carr, N. Y.

[Ans.—Smoke your Rose bushes with tobacco. Confine the smoke by placing a barrel or box over the plant.—Ed.]

PLANTS FOR A SHADY SPOT.—Will you tell me what plants will grow and bloom in a shady spot? Mrs. S., Mo.

[Ans.—The best plants for a shady situation would be Pansies and Daisies. Some of the strong-growing plants, such as Tiger Lilies would also do well.—Ed.]

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. L. B. Johnson, Coatesville, Ind., will exchange 20 varieties of choice rooted Cacti for 10 Tuberous Begonias, and Passion Vines for Poinciana and Sacred Lily.

E. L. Hedgecock, Abbott's Creek, N. C., has large-flowered dwarf Chamaejas to exchange for Old Man Cactus, Cyclamen and Manettia. Write.

Mrs. Chester Sexton, Hyndsville, N. Y., will exchange Tulips, Peonies and other plants for Chinese Lily, Freesia and other plants.

Mrs. R. Aldrich, Mitchell, Iowa, will exchange directions for doing wax work, for anything useful in fancy work.

Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Mason, Cal., will exchange a large striped Century Plant for a Lily bulb or a Cactus. She has some choice plants and bulbs to exchange for only the choicest Lilies.

E. Irving Carr, 310 E. 150 St., N. Y., will send in September 4 different Hyacinthi bulbs, named, for each Old Man or other choice Cactus sent now.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII.

AUGUST, 1891.

No. 8.

AMERICAN AMATEUR FLORISTS.

MRS. LORA S. LA MANCE.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, whose portrait adorns this page, is one of the best known and most intelligent of the amateur florists who write for the press. She is an enthusiastic admirer and cultivator of flowers, and has the peculiar gift of turning her observations and experience into notes of practical value to those interested in floriculture. Her contributions are consequently appreciated and her statements about plants and their requirements coming from practical knowledge are taken as authority.

Mrs. La Mance has been a contributor to the Magazine for many years, and also writes for other journals upon floral subjects. She has a large circle of appreciative friends who love her not alone for her liberality in imparting floral information, but also for her many noble qualities of character. These friends will be grateful for the engraving herewith given,

although it hardly does justice to the subject which it represents.

VIOLETS.—It is a common custom in this part of the South to plant a box full of Violets in the fall and set them in a shady place on the veranda. I saw a box last February just covered with bloom. Oh! it was a charming sight—the lovely, modest Violets with their most exquisite perfume. The only attention they require is water when necessary, and protection from frost for the buds and blossoms.

Bexar Co., Tex.

Frances Bright.



MRS. LORA S. LA MANCE.
Drawn from a photograph and engraved on wood for Park's Floral Magazine.

ORNITHOGALUM.

My Ornithogalum bloomed so as to be in its prime at Easter. It was a beauty, and I carried it two miles to assist in decorating our church. Everyone admired it, and I was asked its name so many times that I really felt like running away, it is so awkward to pronounce. Please tell me which syllable receives the accent.

Mrs. Stewart McDonald.

Erie Co., Ohio.

[NOTE.—The Ornithogalum is rather a long name but it is not as difficult to pronounce as some of the other flower names. The accent is on the third syllable.—Ed.]

MY DAHLIA BED.—I had a splendid bed of Dahlias last summer, for which I have to thank Mr. Park for the seed I got of him, and a brother in Chicago who sent me some bulbs, among them a pure white one for which I had always wished. The bed was just grand in the autumn after the summer rains. It was almost too dry for them, but they did nicely. Joannie.

CHINESE LILY.—I am so delighted with my Chinese Sacred Lily. It is really beautiful, and so fragrant. The bulb was a good sized one, and sent up five stalks, and had about thirty individual florets. I grew it in water in a blue glass dish. I put some coarse sand in the bottom and a few charcoal. Then I placed the bulb in the center and put small shells around it to keep it steady. I placed it in a window in the kitchen where it was warm, and how it grew. Just wonderfully fast. I would like to have one every winter.

G. B. Diemer.

Hancock Co., Ill.

COSMEA.

I notice many of our northern correspondents are disappointed with this plant, which they claim goes down with the first sharp frost, often, in fact, before a single bud has opened. Even our observant editor thinks it a failure as a late autumn bloomer, and thinks those that have praised it "have only seen the plants growing in the protected city gardens where frosts do not come." I am glad to tell our Editor that there are places outside of a city where this flower succeeds. Here in the southwest it does finely, and there is no mistake in saying that in this latitude they will stand considerable frost. A regular freeze is too much for them, but mine do not mind a light frost in the least. Last fall I looked out upon a bed of them waving and nodding in the stiff October breeze, their countless blossoms dividing the autumn honors with the stately Dahlias and bright Chrysanthemums. For weeks they were most beautiful, and where they will succeed nothing finer can be asked. The blossoms, though single, are graceful and pretty, and borne in immense numbers. The purple shades are dull in color, but the soft pinks and whites are lovely and extra fine for cutting, and for this purpose the fine-cut foliage that gives each cluster a setting of deepest green, is almost as fine as the flowers themselves. The Cosmea is a provoking plant to manage, however. Growing, as it does, to be seven feet or more in height, and full of branches from the bottom up, it is no wonder it is top heavy, and ready to go over in every high wind, even when its owner thinks she has it securely staked. If I have staked my Cosmea bed once this summer I have a half dozen times I know. Next year I intend to try pinching them back when small, for I cannot do without them, and yet I am tired of staking them so often. It is well known that they make good house plants, and it is said that florists sometimes prepare them for the greenhouse by making cuttings in August, and that these plants are much dwarfed. Anyway the experiment can be tried, and if it proves true, cutting back would probably have the same effect on plants in the open ground.

Lora S. La Mance

McDonald Co., Mo.

CHINESE LILY BULBS.

Bulbs of Chinese Lilies can be removed from vases by draining off the water and allowing the bulbs to dry, when they will shrink materially, and can be as easily taken from the vase, as they were put in. If the bulb has been growing amid pebbles they can be picked out one by one. It will not injure the bulbs to break the roots—not even if they are all broken away from the bulb. If they were grown in sand or soil let it become dust dry, when it can easily be poured off. For these bulbs I always use a flaring or bell-shaped glass bowl or dish, and when done blooming the whole contents are slipped out into the border if the weather is mild. If not they are put into a box of sand or soil and set in the cellar. After blooming the bulbs break up into generally five or seven bulbs. These bulbs could be removed separately without injury from a narrow-mouthed vase.

Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS.—*Leonotis leonurus* or Lion's Tail, was long coveted by me, but when obtained I was disappointed. It is a rank, weedy looking thing, covering quite a space in one season, usually five feet or more across and as many in height. The clusters of orange-colored flowers grow around the stem at regular intervals, and are not flat nor so closely set as would be imagined from catalogue illustrations. Both flower and leaf have an unpleasant odor. Constancy of bloom is its chief recommendation. Cuttings rooted late in summer will bloom through the winter.

Mrs. J. A. P.

Haywood Co., Tenn., Mar. 21, 1891.

AGAPANTHUS BLOOMING.—*Agapanthus* should get root bound, and the roots must not be disturbed much if it becomes necessary to repot. I do not think it will bloom in pots unless it is root-bound. It seems to me there is not soil enough in my pot to keep the plant alive, it is so filled up with roots, but it blooms, even though it received a hard freeze last winter. It has divided with three crowns now, but only one blooms for me in a year, so perhaps the plant is not given to blooming every year.

A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich.

NATIVE FLOWERS.

I cannot refrain from seconding the injunction of Uhlma in the April number. Do, please, sisters and brothers of our Floral Band, one and all, take hold and cultivate our native plants and increase their vigor and beauty. Why should exotics claim and receive all our attention? Tropical birds have richer, gayer plumage than ours. So tropical flowers are more showy and dazzling. But no lady wishes to dress on all occasions and under all circumstances in the gayest colors. The neutral tints are oftentimes the most appropriate and the most becoming. Who will array herself all in red, or in blue, or in yellow? Who will even try all purple, orange or green? But the tertiary colors, the grays, the drabs, the browns, the citrines, russets and olives in shades and tints, these are worn every day in the year. So with our native flowers. Their tints are more subdued. Their voice is not so loud. But their perfume is just as sweet, their forms as graceful, their coloring as pure, and their whole bearing is modest, comely, beautiful. Have your beds in the sunlight for Tulips, Geraniums, Balsams, Carnations, Poppies, Peonies, Passifloras. But plant in some shady, rocky corner the Trilliums, Bloodroots, Anemones, Dodecatheons, Orchids, Bellworts and Ferns of our own wildwoods; and the sweetness and refreshment of this corner, after enduring the heat and glare of the former, is more than words can describe. Chas. H. Holloway.

Phila., Pa.

OLD HOME WILD FLOWERS.—It was my pleasure to spend a few days at my childhood home during the latter part of May and first of June last year, and to roam about the fields once more as I used when a child. I am not sure but my sister and I were as childish in our delight over the beauties of each individual fence corner as when children in days gone by. And indeed those fence corners were fit to be sung by the poet and painted by the artist. Not all the flower gardens planted by man could compare with some of them. Masses of Maiden Hair and other varieties of Ferns, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Mandrake, Meadow Rue and False Solomon's Seal. A. C. F. Muskegon Co., Mich.

ERYTHRONIUMS AND VIOLETS.

It is just possible that the members of the Floral Band have never yet awakened to the fact that some of our native wildlings are among the most beautiful of our perennial flowers. One can work wonders with those modest little flowers. First in the spring comes the Erythronium or Dog's Tooth Violet, with its green leaves spotted with brown and giving rise to the popular name of Ad-der's Tongue. It really is not a Violet but a bulb, resembling in shape a canine tooth, and thus the name. The flowers are of three shades, a soft golden-yellow, a pure white and a pale pink. They are borne on long stems, the petals are irregular and they bear more resemblance to a Cyclamen than a Violet. They bloom in our woods the first of April, but if potted in autumn can be forced into bloom much sooner. The real wood Violets are not tuberous rooted. They grow in moist shady places, and are splendid for a north border. They vary so widely in shape, size of flower and foliage. The blue varieties are the largest and are of all shades from a deep dark mottled blue to the palest sky color. The pure white-flowered variety is next in size, and I like them best of all. The flowers are large, pure white, with long stems. They hold up their heads bravely and bloom all summer long. They are self-sowing, and hundreds of little plants spring up every year, and a bed of pure white violets is lovely. Then there are yellow and pink varieties, both profuse bloomers, but with slender timid looking blossoms which seem to be trying to hide under their leaves. They are all easily transplanted and will grow nicely in the shade. A nice way to arrange them is in the form of a rosette. The dark blue in the center, shading to the white, then a row of pink, finishing with the white and yellow on the outer edge. Arranged this way they are lovely.

Ida I. Brand.

Marion Co., W. Va., May 21, 1891.

MAY APPLE.—There is a large root of May Apple in our garden with little funny round buds all over the top. I have heard that it grows wild in Pennsylvania. Here it requires very rich soil. Is the fruit generally eaten?

Mary T. Gardner.

Canada, May 15, 1891.

HARMONY OF COLORS.

There is a good deal said on this subject. To me it is all nonsense. All colors are beautiful to me; all shades, all hues, all tints, unless it be a dull reddish orange, or a dull red purple. Even in the rainbow the dull red, where it comes out of the darkness on the edge is ugly. Some chocolates and coffees in the Tulip are not agreeable. But with these few exceptions all colors singly or in combination are lovely. I cannot see any special beauty in any special combination; nor are any two colors or shades placed side by side less agreeable than any other two. A bouquet of six Dahlias, all different shades of red, is just as agreeable as another with all the different colors. Indeed I am never trusted to make a bouquet; somebody is sure to take it to pieces and rearrange it. But it is no prettier to me than my arrangement. Mrs. Leline in the April number, in her article on Nasturtium salad says, "Arrange the blossoms enmasse, each shade by itself, but so that the colors may blend, and not offend by striking contrasts." I do not comprehend. They would not offend me if put together just as they were gathered, without any arrangement. Because orange is in the rainbow between red and yellow, must it always be? And must the red flowers and the violets be around the edge, with the blues and the yellow in the midst?

Chas. H. Holloway.

Phila., Pa.

[NOTE.—If brother Holloway does not recognize harmony in colors, is it any wonder that his bouquets are rearranged by those who do? We are afraid the Sisters will not endorse his ideas, and he had better prepare for some severe criticisms. Now, don't all speak at once!—ED.]

COCKROACHES AND BUFFALO BUG.—

These were spoken of in a late number of the Magazine and "rat exterminator" recommended to kill them or rid the premises. Powdered borax and sulphur will be just as efficient and a hundred times safer. Never use poison when something else can be used. It is said that equal parts of powdered borax, saltpetre and camphor put under the edge of carpets will prevent the Buffalo Bug molesting them. I use it, as it is cleanly, and experience tells me it is good, although the bugs are afar off. M. F.

New Haven Co., Conn.

HOW A FLORAL SISTER ENLARGED HER INCOME.

Mr. Park:—I think I ought to tell you how one lady I am acquainted with has materially enlarged her income the past year. She has a bit of a conservatory opening out of her dining room, in which she grows worthy foliage plants. A few Palms, Dracenas, Begonias, Ferns, French Cannas, Caladiums and Coleus. She has fair success with Lilies and Chrysanthemums, and such excellent taste in grouping the plants that she can make quite a display, which is varied each time. It is known that her plants can be had at moderate prices, and her services for arranging not only plants but cut flowers. She is always in demand for parties, weddings, etc., and also for arranging funeral flowers. She is never so happy as when at work of this kind. I asked her not long ago to what she attributed her success in growing such luxuriant specimens. She said to Park's Floral Magazine only. It is the best book of the kind, giving the greatest amount of information about the greatest variety of plants. G. D. R.

Clarke Co., Ohio, Apr. 22, 1891.

ARRANGING FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS.

—To make flat bouquets for funerals I take arbor vitæ, dampen it and roll it in flour till it is perfectly white. Then I shake off all the flour I can and place the flowers on one side. It does not take so many flowers, and will lie smoothly or stand nicely in a vase. I whiten our common wild moss in the same way.

Mrs. E. A. Bennett.

East Baton Rouge Co., La.

REMEDY FOR ANTS.—Powdered borax is the best remedy for ants that I know of. I have used it with success for that purpose. It will keep the ants away from the sugar box, or sweetmeats, or anything in the house. Sprinkle freely around the edge of the flower beds so they cannot get on the bed without crawling over it. They do not like it. I have used it for all sizes of ants, red and black, except the big black ants, and there are none of that kind here. Powdered borax can be obtained at any drug store. E. W. H.

Jewell Co., Kan., Apr. 2, 1891.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS IN AUTUMN.

I would urge the readers of the Magazine to sow such varieties of flowers as Phlox, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Mignonette, Dianthus and Nemophilas in the autumn. I consider October a good time for sowing many of the flower seeds. By sowing then they will be ready to start into growth long before the ground can be worked in the spring. They may be planted in the beds with Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses and other flowering bulbs, and will be ready to commence flowering when the bulbs are done blooming. When it is necessary to cover the bulb beds with manure or any other material for protection it is requisite to remove it as early as possible in the spring. This will give the plants from fall sown seeds a chance to grow, and they will be in bloom before the dry, hot weather sets in. Besides those I have mentioned there are the Pansies, Petunia, Sweet Pea, Myosotis, Morning Glory, Calliopsis, Daisy, and in dry places the Portulaca may be sowed. There are still others, but those I have mentioned are the best for fall planting.

Mrs. A. Watson.

Schuyler Co., N. Y.

My PINKS.—My bed of Pinks, Picotees, etc., deserve some mention. They were absolutely wonderful. Some resembled Carnations in size and coloring, and were so double! Many were fragrant, too. But the Chinese and Japan Pinks were so many and varied, I do not dare take space to describe. Many were fully three inches across, and no two alike. They were in all shades, from pure white to darkest rose with almost black pencilings. On one stalk they showed widest difference in singular blotches and markings, and even the petals, in a blossom were widely dissimilar. It really seemed a case of Pinks gone crazy!

Mrs. Jeanie Jacobs.

Spokane Co., Wash.

LARKSPURS AS HOUSE PLANTS.—The Annual Larkspurs are just splendid for window culture. Save a few plants in the fall for winter-blooming. No aphids or red spider will trouble them. Mine are as clean and fresh now as when taken from the garden last fall.

C. M. H.

Clinton Co., N. Y., Apr. 11, 1891

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA.

I would like to tell you of a perennial Gaillardia raised from seed purchased from Mr. Park. The flowers resemble a large Coreopsis, only they are much handsomer. The plant is not robust looking, and only one flower has, as yet, opened at a time, which is its only drawback. This is a peculiarity of the annual variety, too, which is a pity, as the colors are so gorgeous, but perhaps the perennial kind will increase its substance as it grows older, and have more blossoms at a time. Another thing about it is the great length of time between the first appearance of the buds and the perfect opening of the flower. The reason perhaps is that our climate does not suit it. I would like some Sister living in a warm climate to give her opinion on the subject. I am certainly well pleased with it, and commend it to all the flower loving Sisters.

Mary T. G.

Yarmouth, Can.

ARBUTUS.—Four years ago a lady showed me some double trailing Arbutus. I never saw any that were double before. They looked like tiny Roses. I have heard of them several times since, and when I question where they grow they all tell me the same place. The Arbutus grows in all sorts of places here. In the moss on the top of the mountains, in the open field where it has been plowed, in the edge of the woods where they get but little sun, and on small knolls or hummocks in the swamps. But wherever found they are always sweet and lovely.

S. L. Clark.

Oxford Co., Me., April 27, 1891.

CUTTING TOPS OFF CALLAS.—In a recent issue of the Magazine we are told to cut the stem off the Calla near to the ground. Do not cut nearer than seven or eight inches, or you will surely cut the new bud. By taking the old flower stalk in one hand and leaf in the other, then giving a gentle pull you can separate the two, and the new bud can be seen and will soon rise up.

Aunt Susie.

Beaver Co., Pa.

A GOOD WINTER-BLOOMING ROSE.—The Cecil Brunner Rose received from Mr. Park last spring bloomed in my window several times during the winter. The window gets the sun from the south and west.

Mrs. H. McLean.

Kings Co., N. Y., May 23, 1891.

NATIVE CACTUSES IN NEW MEXICO.

I have lived in this Territory thirteen years, and have always admired the different Cacti growing wild here, but never thought of cultivating them till last winter. I have over four hundred in the yard now. I have four varieties of *Mammillaria*, pale pink, double and single blossoms, others almost red, both single and double. They grow in clumps from one to twenty. One in the center and regular rows around. I cannot describe the beauty of the plant even without the blossoms. I have had one *Echinocereus* in bloom from the middle of April till the middle of June. They, too, grow in clumps, but not regular in form like the *Mammillaria*, though the blossoms are more lovely. They have all the colors of the rainbow. I have two other varieties of the *Echinocereus*, one single pink, the other darker and double. They are perfectly lovely, but not more so than the *Opuntias*, with their red or yellow double blossoms. These are tall growers and one could not imagine their beauty without seeing them.

Mary E. W. Allen.

Grant Co., N. M., June 17, 1891.

BROWALLIA AS A WINTER BLOOMER.—For several years I have potted *Browallia* and find it very desirable for window culture. I take the small plants, those about four or five inches high, and put several in a six-inch pot in October. They begin to bloom very soon, and continue to grow and bloom all winter, branching freely, and making a perfect mass of bright blossoms of very pleasing shape and color. I have had both the white and blue varieties and find they do equally well. Blue flowers for winter are always scarce, and the *Browallia* is a very bright and pretty shade of blue with pale yellow center, while the white has a small black eye.

Aunt Em.

New Haven Co., Conn.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—This spring I bought of a well-known florist the *Chrysanthemum*—*Mlle Martha*, and it is now coming into bloom in the open ground. Is not that a freak of nature?

W. L. Powell.

Cowley Co., Kan., June 18, 1891.

DIGITALIS.

From a packet of mixed biennials and perennials bought of Mr. Park two years ago, I succeeded in raising more flowers than I had space for. Among the many beautiful flowers were forty plants of *Digitalis*, which I transplanted from the seed bed into every available spot, in hopes of keeping all of them until they would show their colors. My patience has been fully rewarded. The plant and flower scape of one, a pure white, reached a height of five feet, forming a perfect pyramid of white bells. I cut the first scape for decorative purposes, and then the plant surprised me by sending out scapes in all directions, side shoots, each and every one forming other pyramids of equal beauty, although much shorter. I had six varieties, the pure white, white with maroon spots, and different shades of lavender, purple and pink. I think the seed of *Digitalis* sold by Mr. Park must be of a new variety, or quite rare, as I have never before seen any of the white *Digitalis*, nor have I ever seen them grow so large or so perfect in flower. Some of my friends could not believe they were the same old-fashioned flowers that used to adorn the gardens of our grandmothers. Mrs. Z. May Waite.

San Diego Co., Cal.

CHRYSANTHEMUM BLIGHT.—I think my *Chrysanthemums* had the same kind of blight as those of Uhlma. The leaves, at first, looked as though they had been dusted with flour, then they turned a darker color and dried up. I cut off the old stalks, and when the new growth came it was soon affected the same way. Having read that sulphur would destroy any fungus growth, I thought it might be of that nature, so dusted one thoroughly with sulphur, left it on several days, then washed it off. The plant is now growing fine and looks healthy.

Mrs. Wales.

Sagnache Co., Col.

REMEDY FOR SNAILS.—Take damp hay or straw and put it on the beds in the evening. In the morning the snails can be found under the straw and destroyed.

Mrs. Sandgathe.

Murray Co., Minn., May 6, 1891.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS.

The engraving upon this page represents a plant of the Paper Reed of the ancients, *Cyperus papyrus*, which in ancient times grew in abundance along the river Nile, and supplied the Egyptians with writing materials. It is an aquatic plant of the grass family, and is said to be a desirable companion for the *Calla Ætheopica*, growing under the same treatment. In general appearance it is not unlike the wild rice of our northern swamps. This *Cyperus* may be grown from seeds, and is well worth a trial by those who take an interest in pond plants.

POT FOR STARTING CUTTINGS.—Select a

seven or eight-inch pot, place a layer of pebbles or charcoal two inches deep on the bottom for drainage. Have another pot ready of four or five inches, let it be quite dry, then melt a small portion of canning cement and drop it on the opening in the bottom of the small pot, which will make it capable of holding water. When ready, set it on the prepared drainage of the larger pot. Now fill the space between the two with a compost of equal parts of loam, charcoal, and sand. The

charcoal need not be exactly powdered, but should be like very coarse sand. Fill and tap the pot quite hard on a table, to firm it as the filling proceeds, but do not pack it firm with the hands. When finished, water it well, then fill the inside pot with rain water, which must be changed when necessary. Insert cuttings in the soil close together, and keep the pot in full light.

Salem Co., N. J.

EGYPTIAN PAPER PLANT.



WHAT IS IT?

From a packet of Tuberous Begonia seed I had a plant come up that I cannot find a name for. It grows about a foot tall. The leaves are four inches long, three wide, heart-shaped, and a pale yellowish green veined with a darker green and are like velvet. The buds look as if covered with a green and scarlet moss. The scarlet velvet flowers were tube-shaped, between two and three inches long, and one side longer than the other. The tuber is like a *Gloxinia*, except that it is red. What is it? A. E. Mains.

Huron Co., Ohio.

FLORAL NOTES.—The fine seed of both

Tuberous Begonia and *Gloxinia* require much care, but will well repay by their great beauty and bloom. I have best succeeded with the Chinese Primrose by not planting until April. They will begin to bloom by late November. *Coreopsis* and *Helianthus cucumerifolius* will give enough yellow flowers to brighten bouquets all summer. Pansies must have a special place for themselves; they do not like too much crowding. For the outside edge of a bed *Tunica Saxifraga* fills a good place. The *Tunica* adds greatly to its beauty.

Aunt Susie.

place. *Oxalis* inside

greatly to its beauty.
Beaver Co., Pa.

OTAHEITE ORANGE.—The Otahete Orange makes a very pretty pot plant. Mine bloomed when only three or four inches high.

Mrs. Mattingly.

Daviess Co., Ky.

AMARYLLIS.

I have received a number of letters asking how I treated my Amaryllis to make them bloom so freely. May I answer all through your Magazine? I am reminded of it again just at present, as I have nine bulbs in bud and two more in bloom. One old, large bulb of Defiance is doing grandly with two large stalks of bloom, eight large, lovely Lilies at once, and that, too, after blooming in the bed outdoors last summer. I think that is all the secret of my success—plenty of growth, sunshine and heat, with of course the soil they like—manure, sand and soil mixed, one part each. I find all flowers do well in soil so prepared. When I set out my tender plants in spring I plant out my Amaryllis also in good soil. Some grow through the summer and some do not, but all seem to like the outdoor season. I leave them out until danger of frost, then bring them in and pot them in rich soil for winter, setting them aside in a warm place and letting them dry off entirely. In late December I bring them to a sunny, warm window, water thoroughly and keep moist while growing, and buds and leaves both start together.

Mrs. Jas. S. Snedeker.

Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 1891.

HYDRANGEAS.—Are Hydrangeas hardy? is so often asked. Most assuredly, south of the Potomac. I cannot answer for their hardiness further north than that. They drop their leaves, and generally die down to the ground during very severe winters, and in the spring shoots put forth from the roots, and if not nipped by heavy frosts, grow rapidly. A heavy covering of manure, although sometimes courting them to show themselves before spring's debut, strengthens them very much. My two plants, both pink and blue, notwithstanding the cold they have thus far endured, are loth to give up their last leaves. Of course they are better preserved in greenhouses and pits and become more forward in spring.

A. C. G.

Pittsylvania Co., Va., Jan. 26, 1891.

CARNATIONS.—The Carnations I ordered from Mr. Park are growing beautifully and ready to bloom. Mrs. Kate Miller.

Schuylkill Co., Pa., May 20, 1891.

MRS. BLANK'S LILIES.

Mrs. Blank believes that almost all kinds of Lilies may be grown favorably in pots. *Lilium Harrisii* it is said will not bloom the second year, but should be put out into the open ground and allowed to remain there to gather renewed vigor, after which it may be lifted for forcing again. Mrs. Blank thinks the difficulty here lies in growing it in too small pots. Perhaps it might not bloom the second year, but if the pot was large enough, and a fresh top dressing given it every fall, she does not see why it would not do as well in pots as other Lilies. If Lilies can be grown successfully in pots, and Mrs. Blank thinks that in spite of all the drawbacks she has had she has proved that they may be, then those Lily-loving sisters and brothers who have not even a square foot of ground to call their own, may grow this lovely flower as well as the owner of an hundred acres. There is no Lily Mrs. Blank has tried that has not done fairly well, all things considered, but she especially commends *Excelsium* and *Speciosum rubrum* and *alba*. The double Tiger is prettier than the old single Tiger, but valuable chiefly as an oddity. Mrs. Blank intends to experiment with *Lilium Harrisii*, and at some future time I may tell you about them. Her Lilies are very dear to her heart, and many of them especially prized as having come from the hands of some of the Floral Band, and she thinks of these in grateful remembrance whenever her mind turns Lily-ward. Will not some other Lily-grower give us the result of their experience?

A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich.

ROOTING CUTTINGS.—In September of last year I put cuttings of Monthly Roses and White Oleander in a bottle of soft water and set it in the south window in my kitchen. I changed the water every few weeks, and kept it in the window all the time except on very cold nights. In the following February I was surprised by seeing rootlets reaching to the bottom of the bottle. I have rooted *La France Rose* and *Geranium* cuttings the same way.

M. A. B.

Trumbull Co., Ohio.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Our flower-loving Sisters, with no facilities for growing flowers in winter, should turn their attention more largely to the Everlastings, that once in bloom fear neither frost nor snow, but glow in brightness the year around. Formerly there were but few colors in this class, but now there are white, pink, crimson, yellow, orange, blue and purple, ranging in size from the new *Helichrysium* two inches in diameter to the tiny, mist-like flowers of the *Gypsophila*. The *Ammobium* and *Waitzia* are too coarse to be attractive in summer, but are good for variety in winter, when we are disposed to be less critical. The other Everlastings are all good for border culture, and the *Gomphrenas* and *Rhodanthes* make fine pot plants for fall and winter. The greatest range of coloring and form is found among the *Helichrysums*. To my mind the most beautiful Everlasting flowers are the more delicate *Acrocliniums* and *Rhodanthes*, with their beautifully-tinted, white, rose, and purplish-crimson flowers. The seeds of *Rhodanthe* are sometimes a little difficult to start, as are also the *Gomphrenas* and *Waitzias* without heat, though they are often sown in the open ground in light, porous soil with success. The seeds of *Gomphrena* germinate more readily if the cottony covering is first removed. The other Everlastings are all easily grown annuals, and need no favoring. With the exception of the *Gomphrena*, which is at its best when fully matured, all Everlastings should be picked just before they fully open, tied in little bunches, and hung heads downward in some shady place until fully dry. Thus treated the stems retain their natural stiffness, the flowers do not lose their shape in drying, nor their centers become discolored. The buds of *Ammobium*, *Gomphrena* and *Helichrysium* also retain their shape and color, and work into wreaths and baskets to great advantage. Most people never attempt anything beyond a winter bouquet, but beautiful wreaths, crosses, etc., can be made from everlasting flowers by any person who has good taste and a little ingenuity. Among the best Grasses to use with Everlastings are *Briza maxima*, *Bromus briziformis*, *Agrostis nebulosa*, and *Stipa*

pennata. In addition to these the deep red seed pods of *Canna Ehemani*, the silvery pods of *Honesty*, and the fluffy ones of *Silkweed* can be used to advantage. However, something beside these is needed to give the clear green background so restful to the eyes. Few leaves can be used, as most sorts fade to a washed-out color that is the reverse of beautiful. The best thing I have ever tried is the beautiful Maiden Hair Fern, which, if carefully pressed, dries a beautiful green, and its feathery sprays from the top of its long wiry stems, float like a filmy veil around each bud and blossom. The Hartford Fern and Holly Fern are also said to retain their color well when pressed and dried.

Lora S. La Mance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.—I bought a packet of *Primula obconica* seeds from Mr. Park last spring which I planted in March. One of the plants commenced blooming in July. I pinched the stems off so as to get strong plants. In September I let them bloom. They threw up strong wiry flower stems from eight to ten inches above the foliage. The color of the flowers are white, delicately tinted rosy lilac. Mine threw up a second truss of flowers above the first. Each truss has from five to twelve flowers on it. The leaves are a dark green, stiff and shorter than the Chinese *Primula*, and not so easily broken. Some claim its leaves are poisonous. I have handled the plants, changing them from small pots to larger ones, and have not been affected in the least. I think it is a great acquisition to the list of house plants.

J. C. Morgan.

Armstrong Co., Pa.

DAHLIAS.—The Dahlia will succeed in almost any soil, but a light, sandy loam will produce the finest flowers. It is a good plan to train Dahlias to a trellis, as the wind so often breaks and twists the tops. The soil should be kept moist, and when in bloom manure water used freely.

Eugenia.

Bath Co., Ky.

LA CANDEUR TULIP FOR CUTTING.

Our worthy editor speaks of the great value of this fine, double, white Tulip for cemetery bedding. To me this particular Tulip seems almost sacred to the dead, for as certain as the spring comes with its usual long list of deaths and its scarcity of flowers, so certain are my own treasured La Candeurs plucked again and again to be placed on the still bosom of the dead. Large and perfect in form, the outer petals lightly touched with a clear green, but the wax-like inner ones of snowy whiteness, and double to the very center, few other flowers are as well suited to be chosen, for the one perfect blossom is enough placed in the folded hands of the dead. It is equally beautiful as the center of a bouquet or forming the base of a more formal wreath. In country places and small towns it is often almost impossible in the early spring to secure an abundance of appropriate funeral flowers, but with two or three La Candeurs to place at hand and throat one has material enough to arrange bouquets both beautiful and appropriate. If the Tulips are skillfully combined with a few fine leaves that any collection of house plants can furnish, and a few choice smaller flowers to soften the somewhat stiff heavy outlines of the Tulip—a sprig or two of Heliotrope, a cluster of Pansies or Violets, a spray of white Begonias, or a cluster of white Geraniums is all that is needed to make them. It is such a comfort to our afflicted friends to have their dear ones laid away with beautiful flowers, symbolical of peace and purity. The beauty of a bouquet, especially of one that is intended to be of an expressive character, is not the quantity of flowers it may contain, but in the perfect harmony of colors, and the careful arranging to bring out the full beauty of each leaf and blossom. The most lovely bouquets are those that have a few choice flowers lightly and gracefully combined with the pretty green leaves and waving tendrils that are apt to be stripped off or crowded out of sight in larger and more pretentious bouquets.

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT ME.

Experience has taught me that—Geraniums will bloom when all else fail. Dwarf varieties of Nasturtions planted in September and potted before frost bloom as freely as Geraniums, and their yellow shade, make beautiful contrasts. Vincas will not bloom satisfactorily in my pit after real cold weather begins. California Callas are more floriferous than others. New Dwarf Cannas are constant bloomers with a very rich soil and plenty of water. Freesias, to be stocky, ought to be grown in full sunshine, and never watered after the leaves turn yellow. I cannot do a thing with Eucharis Amazonica. Sweet Alyssum is a gem for winter blooming. Plumbago capensis is far superior to *P. rosea*. White Thunbergia is simply exquisite. An old lady near me raises all Dianthus in such perfection that I feel almost green with envy. Some varieties of Ivy Geraniums will never bloom, while others equal the zonale varieties. Begonia Margantæ is the best summer bloomer. People who are too stingy to subscribe to the Magazine, and always borrow, have a mean streak somewhere. I love to give away flowers to flower lovers. Flowers give a finishing touch to a costume, however simple or elegant it may be.

Mrs. J. W. Clark.

Milam Co., Tex.

LOBELIA BLUE KING.—I have a Lobelia Blue King in a basket. It grows about six inches high, bears small flowers of a light blue streaked with white at the base of the petals. It makes a very pretty basket plant when in bloom. I sprinkle it often to keep the red spider down. I use Scollay's sprinkler, and find it of good service in sprinkling plants. The above Lobelia is only one of a great many varieties which Mr. Park has in his beautiful catalogue.

J. C. Morgan.

Armstrong Co., Pa.

BOUQUET.—A charming bouquet may be made with a cluster of pink Begonia flowers, a couple of its satiny leaves, a spray or two of Sweet Alyssum, and a bunch of Asparagus for background.

Ella McVay.

Adams Co., Ill.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

All who love flowers are cordially invited to correspond with the editor.

AUGUST, 1891.

ROSES FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Do not overpot Roses intended for winter-blooming, but grow them on, shifting from time to time during the summer until the plants are in five-inch pots, in which they may be allowed to bloom. During summer and autumn keep the buds pinched out as fast as they appear, and cut back any branches that become long and unshapely. Stir the surface soil frequently, and syringe the plants with soap suds once a week and oftener with cold water—dashing the liquid upon the foliage with considerable force. This will keep down all insects. A layer of powdered tobacco or chopped tobacco stems placed upon the surface soil will act as a fertilizer, will prevent the attack of insects, and destroy the "white worms" which occasionally infest the soil. In winter give as much sunshine as possible, and cut off all fading flowers, taking with them portions of the branch, to promote new growth and new buds.

POTS IN SUNSHINE.—Never let the hot rays of the summer's sun shine directly upon the sides of pots containing plants. The roots usually grow just inside, between the pot and the earth, and the heating character of the ware is such that these soon become scorched and materially injured. When plants are grown in a window facing the south the pots should always be protected by a neat board placed along the outer margin of the shelf. This will not prove objectionable, as it will favor the use of tin cans, in which many plants thrive and bloom better than in pots.

A FIRST-CLASS PERENNIAL.

If our readers only knew how beautiful is a clump of *Chelone barbata* in bloom they would lose no time in securing the plants. It is a perennial, with glossy, dark green foliage at the surface of the ground, from which arises a branching stalk from three to six feet high, literally covered with scarlet flowers during the months of June and July. The plants are perfectly hardy, and when once started will take care of themselves. We regard *Chelone barbata* as a first-class perennial—one of the best in cultivation, and we know that those who are induced to cultivate it through our recommendation will feel thankful to us for directing their attention to it in this note.

GERMINATION OF HARDY PRIMROSE.

Seeds of the English, Siberian and other hardy Primroses often lie dormant for many weeks and even months before germinating, and those who sowed seeds of them this spring should bear this in mind and not neglect the seed box or bed till the seeds have had ample time for germination. A horticulturist reports that his hardy Primroses failed to appear in six months after sowing, and the seed-pots were then placed under a north wall. Late in autumn the plants appeared in great numbers. Had less care and patience been exercised the seedsman in this case might have been unjustly blamed for selling worthless seeds.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA.—This Columbine is perfectly hardy, and one of the finest known. The flowers are a clear golden yellow, very large and graceful, nodding from long, slender stems. The plant grows three feet high in a favorable situation, and blooms during June and July. It is readily started from seeds. Like most of the Columbines, it likes a shady place, especially at mid day. A bed on the north side of a building suits it well.

OLEANDERS DROPPING THEIR BUDS.—One who has had experience with Oleanders states that while the plants grow freely in an ordinary temperature they require an abundance of heat and moisture to expand their buds after they are set. This hint may be of use to those who have had trouble with Oleanders dropping their buds.

10 Splendid Ever-Blooming Roses with Park's Floral Magazine One Year, all for \$1.00.

THE FINEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION.



BASKET OF EVER-BLOOMING TEA ROSES.

To anyone remitting \$1.00 before July 20, 1891, we will send Park's Floral Magazine one year, and ten splendid Ever-blooming Roses, which may be selected from the following

Adam, large, semi-double flowers of good substance; waxy-white tinged carmine; fragrant.

Aline Sisley, of medium size, well-formed, purplish rose in color and delightfully fragrant.

Agrippina, See Queen's Scarlet.

America, coppery-yellow, grows vigorously and blooms freely; suitable for a trellis.

Andre Swartz, vigorous; flowers pink, profusely borne, and sweet-scented.

Appoline, delicate pink, changing to rose; large and full.

Archduke Charles, flowers large and full, changing from almost white to rich crimson; very fragrant. One of the best.

Archduchess Mary Immaculata, brick-red shaded salmon.

Archduchess Isabella, amaranth, full and sweet.

Bourbon Queen, bright carmine, large, full and fragrant.

Blanche Rebatel, (Polyantha), carmine, new.

Bon Silene, deep red, large, handsome in bud.

Bougere, rose, very free-blooming, fine in bud.

Caroline Marinette, white, double and fragrant.

Catharine Mermel, silvery rose, handsome in bud and flower, very fragrant.

Captain Christy, flesh-color, deepening toward the center.

Clement Naboumand, lilac and yellow, fragrant and free blooming.

Charles Revelli, carmine, changing to rose; vigorous and free-blooming.

Cranioise Superior, rich crimson.

Cloilde souper, (Polyantha), creamy yellow flushed with rose, new.

Duchess of Edinburg, velvety crimson, large and full.

Douglass, dark red; fine for bedding.

Duchess de Brabant, soft rosy flesh, globular, flowers in clusters; one of the best.

Ernest Metz, satiny pink, crimson center.

Estella Pradel, white, full and fragrant.

Euphrosyne, yellow and salmon; vigorous.

Fellenburg, bright crimson, grows vigorously and blooms abundantly.

Gen. de Tartas, bright carmine, shaded violet-purple.

Geo. Pernet, (Polyantha), pink, very double, blooms freely.

Homer, silvery rose.

Henry Meunier, rose color, large, handsome flowers.

Hermosa, clear pink, very double and fragrant; blooms constantly.

Josephine Barland, (Polyantha), white, shaded rose; free-blooming.

Jules Finger, rose, shaded salmon, large, full and finely formed, very free-blooming.

Laurette, delicate creamy white, shaded rose.

La Tulip, white tinted lilac, large; growth vigorous.

La Paetole, creamy white, large cupped flowers; excellent for beds.

La Marque, white, very large and full, in large clusters; vigorous; a fine wall rose.

La Princess Vera, coppery rose and yellow, large and full, exquisite in bud; one of the best.

Lady Warrander, white.

Little Cotes, soft pink, with crimson center.

Little Pet, (Polyantha), white, very double, in clusters.

Louis Richard, coppery rose, full and sweet.

Louisa de la Rive, rosy blush, shaded salmon.

Luculus, dark crimson, blooms freely and constantly.

Mad. Capucine, golden amber, tinged peach; handsome.

Marchal Niel, golden yellow, large and fragrant.

Marie Guillot, pure white, large and full; one of the best.

Marchal Robert, white, shaded blush.

Marie Lambert, white, vigorous and free-blooming.

Marie Van Houtte, yellow, grows vigorously and blooms freely; splendid.

Marquise de Virens, pale rose, yellow center, handsome.

Melville, silvery pink.

Mme. Brest, dark rose, shading to crimson.

Mme. Pauline Labonte, salmon, free-blooming; vigorous.

Mme. Camille, rosy flesh, changing to salmon, large and handsome buds and flowers.

Mlle. Cecil Berthod, deep yellow, shading to sulphur, very double and of globular form.

Mme. Laurette Messenger, violet-rose, tinged yellow.

Miss Edith Brownlow, salmon-pink.

Mme. Welche, yellow, with orange center.

Mme. A. Etienne, claret, shading to pale rose.

Mme. Damazin, buff and salmon shaded.

Mlle. Franziska Kruger, coppery yellow, large and handsome buds.

Mme. Russell,

Madam Lambard, of various colors from white to crimson; large, full and fragrant. See engraving, pages 88.

Mlle. Nathalie Imbert, reddish salmon hand-ome.

Mme. Jos. Schwartz, salmon-rose, fine full formed, free blooming.

Mme. Louis Henry, pale yellow, fragrant.

Mme. Schwaller, resembles the old June Rose in color and fragrance; blooms continuously.

Mme. Hoste, new, sulphur changing to golden-yellow, robust in growth, and blooms freely and continuously; very beautiful. A first class rose in every respect.

Mme. de Vetry, dark pink, large, full and sweet.

Mme. Villermoz, white, salmon center, full and fragrant.

Mme. Scipion Cochet, yellow and apricot.

Mignonette, (Polyantha), small, rosy pink, very free, in clusters.

Miniature, (Polyantha), white in clusters, fine for pot culture.

Mme. de Watteville, cream-white, flushed with delicate rose, large and double, charming tea fragrance, blooms freely and continuously.

Narcisse, pale lemon, full and sweet.

Ophelia, reddish copper.

Pacquerette, similar to Mignonette, except that the flowers are larger and of a lighter color.

Papa Gontier, large, semi-double carmine flowers, does well either in pots or beds.

Princess Sagat, crimson.

Pride of Luxemborg.

Princess Hohenzollern, carmine.

Besides the above we have many other varieties, but a better collection could not be made. We have a good stock of all these sorts, but should we run short of any of the kinds we reserve the right to substitute. All roses will be carefully labelled, securely packed and sent by mail free of postage.

Fifteen Roses for \$1.15.—To those who are already subscribers, or to those who do not want the Magazine, we will send 15 roses selected from the above for only \$1.15, or 30 roses for \$2.00. All our roses are in fine condition, and we guarantee them to reach the customer in good order. If they do not, we will refill the order. Complaints must be made, however, as soon as the roses are received. Tell your friends of these offers. At least, club with your neighbor and order 30 roses. They will yield a fine display of flowers during the season. Address
GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

Pink Daily, bright pink, blooms profusely throughout the season. An excellent sort.

Perle de Or, (Polyantha), saffron yellow tinged copper color, blooms profusely, good for either pots or beds.

Princess de Radzwell.

Princess Beatrice, pale yellow, golden center.

Queen's Scarlet, rich scarlet, very double, fine in form and produced continuously in large clusters. A splendid bedding variety, and fine for pots in the house, similar to Agrippina, but larger and finer.

Rosalie, deep pink, of good substance and very pretty.

Sanguinea, rich crimson, semi-double, free-blooming.

Susanne Blanchet, flesh-white, deep center; a good rose.

Safrano, buff, tinted yellow, exquisite fragrance.

Sou. de Elsie Varden, white, yellow center.

Sou. Therese Levet, scarlet, shading darker.

Sou. d'Un Ami, clear deep rose, fragrant.

Sou. de Victor Hugo, china rose, copper center.

Solferatte, yellow, robust grower.

The Bride, pure white.

Viscountess de Cazes, orange-yellow.

Viscountess Folkestone, pearly white flushed pink.

Valle du Chamounix, copper color, double and fragrant.

Viridiflora, green; a curiosity.

White Bon Silence, pale lemon.

Woodland Marguerite, white and rose.

White Tea, white, fragrant, free-blooming.

White Perle, white.

A Beautiful Foliage Pot-Plant.

Nothing so enriches a collection of flowering plants as a few choice foliage plants. Plants of Palm, Phormium, Pandanus, etc., are all good for this purpose, but they are expensive because of their slow growth. It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to recommend a rapid growing plant which "just fills the bill," graceful and elegant, and of the easiest culture, and one which increases in beauty with age—Grevillea robusta. We can supply either seeds or plants, the former being 15 cents per packet and the plants \$1.00 for 13, or three plants for 25 cents. The seeds require several weeks to germinate, and the young plants grow slowly at first. The plants we offer, however, are thrifty and well started, and will make admirable plants for the adornment of the window or conservatory in a few weeks time. I feel assured no one who tries this rare and elegant Fern-like plant will ever regret the outlay of a few cents in its purchase. If you do not want three plants get neighbors to club with you, or if preferred I will send an Acacia lophantha and a Smilax Vine instead of two of the plants—the three plants all for 25 cents. Order at once. This offer will only appear a few times. Address
GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

In Bulletin No. 13 of the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station is a full-page engraving of Grevillea robusta, and Mr Geo. C. Butz speaks of the plant as follows:

Among the decorative plants of our conservatory are several specimens of Grevillea robusta, a plant seldom seen and little known in Pennsylvania. It has been grown here for three years and has always attracted the attention and admiration which a beautiful plant deserves. Over one hundred and sixty species of Grevilleas are known to botanists, and about twenty-five species have been in cultivation in European countries. With but few exceptions the entire genus is native of Australia, where G. robusta is known as Silk Oak and attains a height of sixty feet, while the others are low and of a shrubby habit.

In California G. robusta thrives as an ornamental shade tree, retaining the beauty of its graceful fern-like foliage through the winter as well as summer. With plenty heat it grows rapidly and flowers freely after it has attained a height of twenty feet. It is to be regretted that the climate of Pennsylvania necessitates pot culture for this plant.

The accompanying illustration represents a seedling eight months old in a six-inch pot, with a stem three feet high, and the last matured leaves eighteen inches long. The leaves are pinnate with from fifteen to twenty-five pinnatifid pinnae, green above and hoary beneath. There is no tendency to branch until the plant is four or five feet high. The best method of propagation is by seed, which is freely produced by mature trees and can be purchased at little cost. The plants will do well in almost any soil, but if the roots are injured or become unusually dry, which they are likely to suffer when being transplanted, the entire foliage is dropped and may result in the death of the plant. Shifting from pots in the ordinary way without disturbing the ball of earth can be done without injury. Insects do not attack the Grevillea unless invited by the most favorable conditions of atmosphere. A plant in a warm, dry place, was soon affected by red spiders, and another standing among Pelargoniums with numerous green flies soon had several aphides on the tender leaves. However, the Grevillea would probably be the last in a collection of plants to be attacked by insects. The flowers are produced in panicle racemes about the size of a man's hand, in May and June; the blossoms are orange-yellow in color. The name Grevillea was given to this genus by Mr. Robert Brown in honor of C. E. Greville, an English promotor of natural history.

A WHOLE GARDEN OF Choice Biennials and Perennials FOR ONLY 10 CENTS.

More than 100 Choice Varieties in Splendid Mixture, Suitable for Sowing this month, Only 10 Cents. **GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.**

CHINESE PRIMROSES.

These are the most reliable winter-blooming plants for the window with which we are acquainted. They will thrive in sun or shade, and bloom if they have but half a chance. Insects rarely trouble them. Seedlings started now will begin blooming before New Years, and will continue to produce handsome flowers profusely during the winter and spring months. No lady who cultivates plants should fail to have this exquisite winter-blooming sort. Finest mixture, all colors, per packet, 25 cents.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.**
I would advise every one of the Band who has never tried Chinese Primroses to try raising these plants from seed this year. I tried them last season, and had two that began to bloom in November. They are full of blossoms now, and have been in bloom all winter. Everyone who sees them thinks they are beautiful.
MRS. CLARK.
Genesee Co., N. Y.



CINERARIAS, ETC.

Cinerarias are among the most gorgeous of winter-blooming window plants. Easily raised from seeds. Finest strain, brightest colors, 2¢ cts. Cyclamen, mixed, same price.

Browallia, Ageratum, Marigold, Petunia, Scabiosa, Celosia pyramidalis, Alonsoa, Alyssum, Mignonette, and many other annuals suitable for winter-blooming, only five cents per packet. Now is the time to procure and sow these seeds to raise blooming plants for the window.
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PANSY SEED.

At most of the County Fairs as well as State Fairs premiums are offered for the finest collection of Pansies. To those who wish to compete for these premiums we especially recommend our Pansy seeds, as they are saved only from show flowers. We have all the known varieties, and can supply the finest mixture at 10 cents per packet.
GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.



FOR BASKETS.

Seeds of Lobelia, Mimulus, Kenilworth Ivy, Maurandia and Smilax should be sown this month for hanging baskets and pots for window decoration. We can furnish seeds of any of these at ten cents per packet, finest sorts. Address
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WATER LILIES.—Pure white, double and fragrant; also Sagittaria Gracilis; both fine for tubs.
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Digitalis, mixed.....	5
Dahlia, double and single, mixed.....	10
Everlastings, mixed.....	10
Gaillardia, mixed.....	5
Lobelia, Blue King.....	5
Larkspur, mixed.....	5
Primula obconica.....	25
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BULBS AND PLANTS.

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Rose, Cecil Brunner.....	20

All of the above flowers mentioned in the reading columns of this number of the Magazine, can be supplied at the prices given.

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LADIES.—Anti Freckle Lotion will remove Moth Spots, Tan, Pimples and Freckles. Put up in powder to be sent by mail, with directions for dissolving, 25 cts. Curlette will keep the hair in curl or crimp the hottest or dampest weather. Sent by mail for 25 cts. Pomade Dissolvent removes superfluous hair without pain or redness, and eradicates it. Price \$1.00. Send for circular of other articles. Address **ANTI FRECKLE LOTION CO.,**
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ZANZIBAR WATER LILIES,

Pink and blue, are easily grown in tubs, will flower all summer, are the best kinds for tubs. All lovers of Nymphaeas should have this variety. Sure to please. Instructions sent with each order. 75 cents each, 6 for \$3.00. Write for Instructions.
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